

## ILLINOIS WANTS TAFT; AFRAID OF ROOSEVELT

Business Interests Believe Prosperity Depends on Renomination.

### COLONEL TOO IMPULSIVE

Republicans in All Parts of State Swinging Into Line for the President.

CHICAGO, April 6.—"President William H. Taft for another term."

These words express both the hope and demand of a large preponderance of the business interests of the State of Illinois. The statement is made categorically, and it is not likely to be challenged from any source, according to the view of unbiased observers of sentiment in Chicago and down the State.

"Big business" holds no monopoly on this demand. It comes as urgently and unmistakably from thousands of small merchants and manufacturers. It is voiced by the leading financiers of the second city of the nation, and it is echoed by the presidents and directors of banking institutions in all parts of the State.

Of this demand the converse is that Illinois business interests do not wish to see Theodore Roosevelt elevated again to the Chief Magistracy. Their fear of Roosevelt probably has had more to do with the formulating of their views on the Presidential nomination than their regard for President Taft.

The Roosevelt boomers in Illinois are well aware of the frame of mind of the business men of the State. The Colonel came to Chicago primarily to make a speech which, he hoped, would cultivate among business men a greater confidence in him as the right man for President. His address was to be pointed especially for that purpose, as he had been advised of his weakness with this class of voters.

It so happened that the day before the Colonel arrived in Chicago New York primary voters signified their overwhelming preference for President Taft. It also happened that Indiana instructed her four delegates at large to the national convention to vote for Mr. Taft.

Col. Roosevelt was fighting hard when the news from the Empire and Hoosier States reached him over in Ohio. His Illinois campaign managers also were "in a state of mind." They got into communication with the former President and the result was the "fighting speech" delivered in Chicago the next evening. The original speech, written to reassure the business men, went temporarily into the discard. Col. Roosevelt spent his time belaboring the party leaders of New York and Indiana for what he called their "strong arm" method to defeat him.

It appears now that Mr. Roosevelt would have done better, so far as the business voters of Illinois are concerned, had he stuck to his original speech. He would have changed the minds of very few, but he might have held to himself some of those voters who were inclined to be for him as against Mr. Taft before the "fighting speech" was delivered.

It needs only a brief survey of the names of business men avowedly for Taft and those avowedly for Roosevelt to show that the bulk of business support in Chicago is with the President. Some well known merchants were prominently identified with the Roosevelt movement when it first started in Chicago a few weeks ago, but many of these are disappointed at the recent trend of affairs.

The Roosevelt movement was launched here with the formation of a national committee at whose head was Alexander H. Revell, a retail furniture merchant. Mr. Revell's name appeared conspicuously in the newspapers of the country for a few days, and then things began to happen which crowded him into the background, considered from a national viewpoint. Gifford Pinchot, James R. Garfield and others of their school, including Senator Dixon, got into the spotlight of the Roosevelt cause. Although Mr. Revell is still a good soldier for the Oyster Bay commander, he is in eclipse behind the larger luminaries, and what is true of him is equally true of other Chicago business and professional men who started with a zeal and flourish that was refreshing.

Names might be mentioned here of Chicago men who have grown decidedly indifferent toward the Roosevelt cause since the Columbus speech and later pronouncements, but as the information of this cooling process was given in confidence by the men themselves their wishes to remain unidentified are respected. It is a safe forecast that some of them will come out into the open before long and make a clean breast of their change of base.

Probably the strongest commercial organization in the country to-day is the Chicago Association of Commerce. It is one of the largest numerically, having nearly 5,000 members, and its membership represents business interests which \$1,000,000 does not adequately express. A majority of the business men allied with this powerful organization are Republicans.

The Chicago Association of Commerce is for conservative progressive legislation. It preaches a high code of business morals and supports whatever is in the interest of general prosperity. The preponderance of sentiment of this commercial organization is that President Taft is a safe and sane progressive and that the good of the nation as a whole, as well as of Chicago in particular, calls for his reelection.

Eugene O. Kimbark, president of the association, is believed to be for President Taft, although he has declined to take sides publicly. Harry A. Wheeler, who immediately preceded Mr. Kimbark as president, is a member of the Taft Club and an active supporter of the policies of the Administration as those policies relate to business interests. Richard C. Hall, who was Mr. Wheeler's predecessor is another Taft supporter.

One might go through the membership list and cull a list of Taft Republicans long enough to make a respectable business directory for a city of 100,000 inhabitants. Here are some of the names which suggest most to the commercial interests of the country at large.

Fred A. Bues, D. H. Burnham, Edward Blair, Fred M. Blount, A. C. Bartholt, Edward B. Butler, Edgar A. Bancroft, William C. Cline, E. S. Conway, Frederick C. Coyne, Chester M. Dawes, Charles G. Dawes, T. E. Donnelly, George W. Dixon, Arthur Dixon, Frederick A. Delano, B. A. Eckhart, John V. Farwell, E. G. Foreman, Marvin A. Farr, John A. Gauger, Isaac Miller Hamilton, A. W. Harris, Walter C. Hately, John H. Harlan, Rollin A. Keyes, Nelson N. Lampert, David B. Lyman Sr.,

Eames MacVough, James A. Patten, Max Pam, E. A. Potter, Julius Rosenthal, George M. Reynolds, John G. Shedd, John W. Scott, Charles A. Stevens, Joseph Schaffner, J. Harry Selz, A. A. Sprague, Alvin H. Sanders, Homer A. Stillwell, John C. Shaffer, Lewis K. Torbet, W. E. Tilden, Fred W. Upham, Frank A. Vogler, J. B. Wolf and Hempstead Washburne.

Among those who are against the recall and other like devices of government, in addition to most of those mentioned, are John J. Mitchell, James B. Morgan, Adolph Nathan, Charles L. Hutchinson, Willis Ch. Baird, John J. Herrick, Walter H. Wilson, Noble B. Judah, Frank W. Goss, E. F. Curry, Lucius T. T. George, E. Adams, George T. Buckingham, Samuel Insull, Orson Smith, Marvin Hughitt, Marquis Eaton, David R. Forgan, E. J. Buffington, Stanley Field, John A. Lynch, Henry C. Lytton, John T. Richards, Robert Mandel, F. L. Hankey, William L. Brown, John S. Rannels, John E. Wilder, Frederick Bode, Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, N. W. Harris, William D. Gates, Francis Beidler Smith and W. Straus.

John G. Shields is president of Marshall Field & Co., Charles A. Stevens is head of the big dry goods firm bearing his name, and John W. Scott is one of the members of the firm of Carson, Pirie Scott & Co. These are three of the leading department stores on State street. Two of them have large wholesale houses.

It may be said that State street, the greatest retail business thoroughfare in the West, is aligned strongly for President Taft as against Col. Roosevelt. The smaller merchants agree with the others that the best interests of the nation demand his renomination.

Julius Rosenwald is classed among the progressive Republicans. More than any other individual he financed the Mayoralty campaign of Charles E. Merriam last spring. Mr. Rosenwald has no unkindly feeling for Col. Roosevelt but he believes, with hundreds of others in business in Chicago, that Mr. Taft should be preferred by those who wish to foster a minimum disturbance in commercial circles.

John M. Harlan, an attorney, has been based locally as a Republican insurgent, but he is having the candidacy of President Taft. The bankers, the merchants, the prominent railroad men and most of the Republican manufacturers believe in Col. Roosevelt, but they are not for him and therefore for themselves, to have the President in office another term.

All the Republican newspapers in Chicago, independent papers with Republican leanings, with one exception are for the renomination of the President. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch and Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, president of the University of Chicago, can scarcely be accused of political bias when they prefer Mr. Taft to Mr. Roosevelt.

The more the business men of Illinois ponder the Columbus speech, the more they believe that they become of his judicial doctrines. This assertion may be justified with a little inquiry in the records of the State, where commercial interests are important. It is the slow but sure working of this leaven in Illinois that is partly responsible for the confident claims of the Taft campaign which the intelligent electorate of the State is for him.

Illinois has twice as many elections as it had a few years ago, thanks to the "directed" legislation. Every one of these affairs at the polls interferes more or less with the continuity of business matters. If the initiative, referendum and recall, executive, legislative and judicial should be added to the other legal devices elections in this State would evolve into a continuous performance, according to the view of some of the business men, who will suffer even more than it does to-day.

Col. Roosevelt would add the recall of judges and judicial decisions to the other political devices, and the average voter of Illinois is convincing himself that much more harm than good would result therefrom. Professional men, especially lawyers, are first to protest against the new Roosevelt device, but the farmers and merchants are pondering it with steadily increasing skepticism.

The objection of the Illinois business men to Col. Roosevelt's plan is threefold. First, it is a damaging disturber. Business during the three months of this year has shown market symptoms of getting back on a normal basis and of forging ahead in the very face of the agitation of a Presidential year. Bank clearings are rising up, and business is easier and there is an unexpected expansion in business ventures.

The business man is persuaded that if President Taft is given another term his fresh activity will be infused into the commercial world and there will be a new period of typical American prosperity. Some observers of events in this State and of the large decline in business has quickened on account of a confident feeling that Mr. Taft will be nominated at Chicago in June.

Chicago business circles supported President Taft in his reciprocity program. Mercantile interests down the State also were largely in favor of the proposed trade agreement with Canada. Many of the farmers were afraid the President was on the wrong tack, but they admit there is no reason on that score why they should prefer Col. Roosevelt to Mr. Taft. His holding on to the belief in Mr. Taft's notion that the tariff should be approached and adjusted hereafter through a commission, one schedule at a time.

Col. Roosevelt's practice of imputing "strong arm" methods to Republican workers wherever he has been defeated by the President in primaries and in State and Congressional elections which will offer him vast harm than good in Illinois, if one may judge from the current of political talk since the results in New York and Indiana were announced. Shrewd business men who harbor doubts that any political faction monopolizes either the virtues or the vices of the President are beginning to suspect there is a larger percentage of demagoguery in the man from Oyster Bay than they previously had accorded him.

His holding on to the original Columbus utterance regarding the recall of judges and judicial decisions has not helped to remove that suspicion. To sum up, the business men of Illinois want an Administration which will offer the least resistance to the natural course of legitimate activity and extension. They are tired of radical agitation and of the disruptive influence which they believe that with four more years of President Taft prosperity will have its strongest assurance, at least if a Republican is elected.

David R. Forgan, president of the National City Bank, is president of the Taft Club of Illinois and Julius Rosenwald is president ex officio. Of the vice-presidents are John A. Gauger, who is a member of the Taft Club and an active supporter of the policies of the Administration as those policies relate to business interests. Richard C. Hall, who was Mr. Wheeler's predecessor is another Taft supporter.

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## OPERATORS INSIST ON REPAIRING MINES

Ready to Import Workers if the Unions Try to Block the Undertaking.

### ANTHRACITE STRIKE TALK

Bosses Are Hung in Effigy by the Union Miners of Shamokin, Pa.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., April 6.—Operators of the anthracite coal fields are determined to carry on their repair work and beginning to-morrow they will go on the principle that the collieries are their own and they have a right to do with them as they please. If the union refuses to provide men for carrying on this work imported men will be rushed to all parts of the coal fields.

The present plan of the companies is not to undertake the operation of any collieries, but their scheme may lead to this if the union calls out the men now permitted to work during "the suspension."

Proof of the coal companies' preparation came to-day when the engineers and firemen at the Plymouth collieries of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre were laid off. The fires were pulled and the airshaft boarded. The fire and engine rooms were sealed. This company has extensive repair work and like several others of the large companies intends to have it done whether the union likes it or not.

In again starting repairs which the companies were compelled to temporarily abandon the operators will look to the sheriffs for protection. The high sheriffs of the counties in the coal field will be asked to see that proper protection is given.

This plan of the operators has caused no great surprise to the union leaders. The gap between both sides has been widening during the week. The companies declare to-day that they will not be guided by the ruling of District President Dempsey, Fahey or Kennedy.

The operators are charging the leaders with narrow-mindedness and declare that a selfish spirit has been shown. The district officers are pictured by the operators as men who "have not sized up the situation and who are no broader in their views than when they first assumed office."

MAHANOY CITY, April 6.—Prominent men in the southern anthracite region were disposed to take a gloomy view of the situation to-day. In the Mahanoy City valley, Shenandoah and the contiguous mining territory a spirit of unrest is making itself manifest among the miners, particularly the foreign element, which is about 75 per cent of the whole. The aliens insist that no men be allowed to work at the mines, no matter how they be foremen, pumpmen or engaged on work to protect the properties.

Business men in this region agree that it would have been better if the men had continued at work pending the disposition of the negotiations for another agreement.

When the suspension at the mines began the belief was general that there would be no strike. Now, with the leaders of the mine workers insisting on recognition of the union the sentiment has changed and many persons are quietly preparing for a strike. The operators say that under no circumstances will they recognize the union.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., April 6.—Enraged because a number of non-union men are working as sub-bosses at collieries, the sympathizers early to-day hung effigies of the bosses from a number of trees. Idle workmen are becoming very restless and the result of the ensuing Philadelphia conference with much suspense.

Union workers are being addressed constantly by leaders who tell them recognition of the union is one of the big concessions to fight for.

### SOFT COAL UP A LITTLE.

Bituminous and Anthracite Strike Together Is Not Expected.

The deadlock between the operators and the soft coal miners over the demands of the miners in the central Pennsylvania soft coal district, from which the New York and other Eastern markets are supplied, caused the prices of bituminous coal to increase a little yesterday. Suspension of mining in this district is not complete, some of the operators having granted the demands before any conference was held.

Shippers and dealers believed that there would not be both an anthracite and bituminous strike, and some of them thought that the miners would accept a compromise. The operators say that the suspension of work both in the anthracite and bituminous districts for several weeks. A representative of Thorne, Neal & Co., a dealer in bituminous coal, said:

"A strike of hard and soft coal miners would have a bad effect on the commerce of the country, but it would be also disastrous to the miners. They should not support so many workers. Suspension would fall of its own weight and the union would be in a worse condition when it was over than it has been in for years."

As to the supply of anthracite, a representative of the Elkins Coal Company said that there was a good deal of it here and there which was being held up by people who thought that the miners would accept a compromise. The operators say that the suspension of work both in the anthracite and bituminous districts for several weeks. A representative of Thorne, Neal & Co., a dealer in bituminous coal, said:

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### OROZCO TO INVADE SONORA.

Troops Now on Way—Heavy American Interests in State.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The State Department received word to-day that a small army of Orozco's forces in Chihuahua appears to be making its way westward from southern Chihuahua, apparently for the purpose of invading Sonora, the State adjoining on the west. There are heavy American mining and other interests in the State.

The Department received from Consul Edwards at Juarez confirmation of the reports of the safety of Harry Conklin and the party of fifteen other Americans and also the release of Powell Roberts of El Paso by the rebel authorities at Juarez. Conklin is manager of the Luvia de Oro mines in Chihuahua and he has about fifty Americans yet in his employ. A large number of the American employees having their families with them fled to the United States when that section was threatened with fighting.

Representative Each of Wisconsin asked the State Department a few days ago to investigate the safety of Conklin and his party, at the request of Conklin's mother, who had wired to him from La Crosse. Mrs. Conklin heard rumors that her son and his party were in great danger.

While neither the State Department nor the Mexican Embassy has any reliable information as to the actual position of the present revolution to the Mexican Government and the people, it is estimated that it has reached a large sum. The indemnity which will be demanded of the Mexican Government by Americans and others whose property has been damaged probably will extend claims for indemnity resulting from damages incurred to American and other interests are now pending. The United States Government is preparing claims for several lives that were lost and the injury of several persons that resulted from firing across the border at Juarez and Abasco, Pinar. The Chinese Government is also preparing its claim for heavy indemnity for the loss of the lives of several Chinese in the Madero revolution.

The time Diaz left office he turned approximately \$75,000,000 over to Madero. This was received for by Madero to Señor de la Barra, then provisional President. It is understood that much of this money has been expended in the purchase of a readjustment of the national taxes is being considered by Madero for presentation to Congress, which convened this week.

Three Mexicans who are staunch supporters of Gen. Orozco in his revolt against President Madero of Mexico came to town yesterday. They are here, they say, to get themselves ready for the American general and can present the argument to do it. They wish that this country would understand that Orozco and his men are fighting for a cause, and not because they happened to be the "outs."

They believe that the Madero side has received much sympathy here by the circulation of that side of the story, hence the desire of these Mexicans to tell their side.

The full name under which these revolutionists pass here is the "Special Commission of the Mexican National Revolutionary Army." More the People of the United States. The three have been sent by Gen. Orozco and are his friends. They have credentials from Gen. Orozco and are to present to the people of the United States the arguments of those who are endeavoring "to force the resignation of President Madero," according to one of the three.

The head of the "commission" and minister plenipotentiary is Manuel L. Lujan, a lawyer in the city of Chihuahua. He is a large cotton planter and is a graduate of the National School of Law in the city of Mexico. He has always been opposed to President Madero and joined the revolt against him as Orozco's advocate as soon as the latter took the field. The second member is Major Rafael Campa, formerly one of the leaders under Madero when President Diaz was overthrown. He is now supporting Orozco because he says he sees the usefulness of Madero. At the time of the surrender of Juarez by Gen. Navarro to Madero a year ago Major Campa was the one who received the sword of Gen. Navarro.

The third man in the commission is Señor Juarez, a lawyer, a graduate of Chihuahua. He has spent a good deal of his time in this country and speaks English well.

The Mexicans are going to stay here until they either win or lose. They admit that their mission is something of a gamble. If they are able to aid Orozco in overthrowing Madero they may make good a temporary legion at Washington. If, however, their side loses they cannot return to Mexico, where their families and business interests are. They left their families and business interests here in Chihuahua and are depending on the success of their mission here.

One of the Mexicans said yesterday at Juarez that they were stopping, that for the present they were not going to try to make any official advances to the State Department in Washington. He said that if their plan of letting the revolutionaries take the city of Juarez, if the situation in Mexico warrants it, they will eventually ask the State Department to recognize a state of belligerence between the two countries.

"I know that Americans are asking the question, 'What sort of a revolution is this one in Mexico?'" said Señor Juarez, "and I am explaining it to you. We are here to answer that question. We have a cause which we are fighting for and it is a worthy one. We have come here in a dignified way and it is people here who are the cause of the revolution. We are a lot of bandits, highwaymen and robbers who are in it for what they can get out of it. That isn't so and we are here to refute it."

When the refutation would be made or how the speaker did not tell.

IMPROVES ON PEST.

Dr. Harris Prepares a Rabies Virus That Will Keep Its Strength Five Months.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—Relating how he had proved that his preparation of hydrophobia virus was safe to give to a human being "because I used 1,000 units of it upon myself when I was accidentally infected in the laboratory," Dr. D. E. Harris of St. Louis to-day told the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists of experiments which seem to prove that a successful immunizing preparation for rabies can be prepared by the method of Dr. Harris.

The Pasteur preparation of the virus retains its powers not more than fifteen days. Dr. Harris says his preparation is carried around in sealed tubes and is employed as an anti-toxin under other diseases, thus placing a Pasteur institute for the cure of hydrophobia at the command of every country doctor.

While Madero is Fighting Rebels—Ex-President Meets Royalty.

Mexico Wireless Dispatch to The Sun. MADRID, via London and Gales Bay, April 6.—Gen. Porfirio Diaz, ex-President of Mexico, has been entertained lavishly during the week. He was received by Queen Victoria and the Queen Mother Christina, and afterward expressed himself as delighted with his reception. He took luncheon with the members of the royal family and dined with the Duke of

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## MADERISTS RALLY AND ADVANCE ON OROZCO

Villa's Determined Stand at Parral Gives Federals Chance to Take Offensive.

### U. S. GUARD OVER BRIDGE

American Soldiers Watch for Dynamiters at El Paso—De La Barra Lands in Mexico.

JIMENEZ, Chihuahua, Mexico, April 6.—Defeated by the rebels at Corralitos, Jimenez and Parral, the Federals have rallied at Torreon and started back to battle the second time. Gen. Orozco received information to-day at his headquarters here that Gen. Huerta's force of Federals at Torreon is now advancing toward Escalon, which is the southern outpost of the Orozco army, and that the column is already as far north as Bermejillo.

Gen. Emilio Campa and his rebel command after their defeat at Parral were sent south yesterday while Salaz and Fernandez and their commands were avenging the defeat by driving Villa's Federals out of Parral. Leaving about 700 men at Parral, Salaz and Fernandez have been ordered back to this point to go south and reinforce Campa and meet the advancing Federals.

Villa's determined stand at Parral, which has kept the rebel army busy all week, is responsible for the Federal advance north and bringing the fight again into rebel territory. Had Orozco been able to take Parral without his first reverse he could have moved south before the Federals had recovered from their defeats at Corralitos and Atotonilco, but his delay gave the Federals time to concentrate and start north again.

The Federals are advancing slowly, as they are being forced to repair bridges which Gen. Blanquet and his Federals destroyed on their retreat from Corralitos. Orozco plans to flank the advancing Federals if he can, sending part of his army south toward Torreon overland a considerable distance west of the railroad, while Campa's command remains along the rebel road to impede the Federal advance.

In the capture of Parral the rebels bombarded the town with two field pieces and did much damage, demolishing among other places the Banco Minero, owned by Enrique Creel, and knocking the tower from the cathedral. The residence of R. J. Long, an American, was damaged. Mr. Long is a brother of the American consular agent in Parral.

Pancho Villa, who defended the town, has only retreated a few miles into the hills and is apparently not giving up the pursuit of the rebels. He has 600 men in the town, while the attacking rebels numbered 1,500 and they had two field pieces. Villa had one field piece, which he captured from the rebels Tuesday, but apparently had no ammunition for it.

When the Liberals entered the city, they found it completely looted. Foreigners say the looting was done by Villa's Federals.

The loss by looting before the Liberals arrived will total \$400,000, as follows: Ricard & Co., \$100,000; Fischel Bros., \$70,000; Leonardo Garcia, \$30,000; Carlos Flohr, \$10,000; Jesus Soto, \$30,000; Banco Minero, \$10,000; miscellaneous, \$50,000.

No looting of the city was reported. Flags were looted, but other flags were not respected. Ricard is a Frenchman and Flohr and Fischel Brothers are Germans. With the exception of Tuesday night, deserting his men and leaving the fight to be carried on by Maclovio Herrera. Villa is said to have taken \$200,000 out of the town since he reached there ten days ago, though no levies were made on foreigners.

Amulfo Martinez, a leading citizen, and his brothers were murdered during Thursday night, presumably by Villa's men, as their bodies were found on the street near the church occupied by Villa's men.

Homer Nash of San Antonio, Tex., was shot while passing through the street Friday, but he was not fatally wounded. The first act of Salazar after entering Parral was to close all saloons, destroy all liquor stores and take into custody all salaried men. A force of 200 men was sent to harass Herrera and the men who escaped with him when the battle ended.

Immediately after entering the town some rebels began sacking the business houses, and this did not stop until Gen. Salazar shot two of the looters.

El Paso, Tex., April 6.—Following two attempts to blow up the railroad bridge between Juarez and El Paso American soldiers have been posted in the center of the international bridge connecting the two cities and during the night the orders were to shoot provokers after challenge to stop had been disregarded.

Two heavy charges of blasting powder were exploded under the railroad bridge on the Mexican side, damaging but not destroying it. Immediately following the discharge cries of "Viva Madero!" were heard, and rebels here for Mexican to allow street cars from El Paso to enter the town after the explosion.

An evidence of Mexican censorship methods in the telegraph office here tonight. For a week past despatches to El Diario, Mexico City, relating to rebel activities in the Jimenez region, sent from Jimenez by that paper's correspondents, have been refused at the Mexican border at Laredo as regularly as they reached there. Thursday when the news came through of the rebel capture at Parral the message told of the rebel victory at Parral. This morning El Diario's El Paso relay man got this message from Laredo.

A Mexican telegraph censor at Laredo refused to accept our message from us last night.

Mexico City, April 6.—Francisco de la Barra is the hour in Vera Cruz to-day. Advice received here said that 10,000 persons greeted him on his arrival from Havana and he was escorted through the city with the greatest honors. Americans hope that he may wield some influence in the critical situation in Mexico.

Col. Nestor Suarez, brother of Vice-President Suarez, and fifty Federals were killed today in a battle near Cuernavaca, capital of Sinaloa. Heavy fighting also is reported about Tuxtla and Yataupeh has been attacked for the fourth time.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 6.—Reports from Cuernavaca, State of Sinaloa, show that chaos reigns there since the resignation of Gov. Benitez and the election of Gen. Tira, the rebel commander, to succeed him. Fighting against Tira is going on in many parts of the State.

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## The Sun's Spring Literary Supplement

The Spring Book Edition of The New York Sun, to be printed on Saturday, April 13th, will cover the entire book publishing and book reading field.

It will contain live interviews with publishers on trade conditions—with authors concerning their work and methods; opinions of booksellers and librarians as to books now in demand; the new things in Juvenile literature to-day.

Interesting articles especially written by masters on the modern tendency of literature in fiction—the attitude of the reading public toward poetry—historical narration and other important subjects.

And announcements of Spring offerings by the chief publishing houses.